

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

TERMS: Each copy, 5 cents. In advance, \$1 per annum. If not paid in advance, \$1.25 per annum. For foreign postage, add 50 cents per annum. For advertising, apply to the office.

VOLUME XX, No. 332

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway—The Bankrupt—Fanny's Revue.

Congress—Second Day—No Speaker—No Soundings—Outline of the President's Message.

The results of another day's experimental efforts in Congress for a Speaker are before our readers, under the head of our Washington telegraphic advices. After five additional votes without any approximation to a solution of the difficulty, the House adjourned—no Speaker—no soundings.

The first vote of Monday, and the last yesterday, are as follows:—

	First Vote Monday.	Last Vote Tuesday.
Mr. Richardson, Ill. Neb. Dem.	74	76
Mr. Fuller, Ind. Anti-Slavery.	17	21
Mr. Campbell, Ohio, A. N. K. N.	62	61
Mr. Jennings, N. Jersey, A. N. K. N.	7	15
Mr. Marshall, Ky., K. N. A. N.	30	30
Mr. Parker, Mass., K. N. A. N.	21	21
Scattering.	33	33

Here it will be seen that Pennington is dropped, and that the Northern Anti-Nebraska and Know Nothing forces are very tenderly fluctuating between Campbell, Banks, and Fuller. The party difference between the two leading free soil competitors is exactly this:—

L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, A. N. K. N.; N. P. Banks, Jr., of Massachusetts, K. N. A. N.—Anti-Nebraska and Know Nothing, or Know Nothing and Anti-Nebraska—which is a mighty nice distinction; for the whole issue is now with the Northern majority whether the Speaker shall be A. N. K. N. or K. N. A. N.

Everything depends upon the precedence of the initials A. N. or K. N., in their combination; for while A. N. K. N. signifies a flaming black republican with Know Nothing proclivities, the order reversed to K. N. A. N. means a full blooded Know Nothing, with a streak of the Anti-Nebraska coloring down his back. The same initials in another shape—N. A. K. N.—illustrate the principles of Richardson exactly—Nebraska Anti-Know Nothing. Yet again, the same letters thus arranged—K. N. A. N.—indicate the position of Marshall—Know Nothing Nebraska Absolutely. Thus we see that this contest for Speaker hinges upon this, that or the other combination of four cabalistic letters of the English alphabet—a thing never heard of before in Congress.

We apprehend that the portentous news of the outbreak of a full blown civil war in Kansas will operate to give the precedence to A. N. over K. N., in the final Northern fusion upon the House organization; and it may involve, in all probability, a definite split between the Northern and Southern Know Nothings in reference to the Presidency. We may have something more definite this evening. See our reports from Washington.

In anticipation of the President's Message, we understand that it will be lengthy, grandiloquent, comprehensive, evasive, smooth, pacific, congratulatory, self complacent and plausible; and its copious catalogue of subjects, great and small, will embrace:—

A thanksgiving exordium, touching the superabundance of the fruits of the earth which a kind Providence has vouchsafed to our husbandmen, with some appropriate allusions to the destroying angel, which for a time visited some of our cities with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence during the past year.

Upon our foreign relations, Mr. Pierce, (or rather Mr. Marcy, for the foreign portion is his branch of the Message), will touch very gingerly, especially with reference to Great Britain and France, assuring the dear people, in the strongest manner possible, that there is no apprehension on the part of the United States of a disturbance of our amicable relations with John Bull or Louis Napoleon, in consequence of recent difficulties that have arisen, notwithstanding the slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse that has occurred between this government and that of Great Britain.

With reference to the present attitude of the question of the Danish Sound dues, the plan suggested in the President's Message may possibly reconcile the difficulties which it has hitherto presented. It is recommended that a sufficient commutation shall be paid to Denmark for buoys, lighthouses and other auxiliaries for the protection of commerce, which she has already incurred and must continue. For this indignity she will have to renounce the taxation imposed upon American shipping, which, considering the smallness of its proceeds, she will not doubt be disposed to do. The plan is not a bad one, inasmuch as it saves both the principal contended for by the United States, and to a certain extent the alleged rights of Denmark. It remains to be seen whether the latter will make a virtue of necessity and accept the compromise thus offered. The capitalization of the toll will, it is said, be rejected by Prussia, England and France, as well as by this country.

Upon the Central American question, Mr. Pierce will expatiate voluminously, and enforce the Monroe doctrine of this administration, such as they are. No new policy upon this subject by a foreign Power, and no new pretension can be allowed by Mr. Pierce to be put forward. The President upon his accession to power took the ground that the right of eminent domain over the Mosquito coast is in the State of Nicaragua, and that San Juan del Norte is, according to the views of this government, within the rightful jurisdiction of Nicaragua, and the Message will now reiterate that doctrine.

With reference to Mexico the most magnanimous, merciful and conciliatory policy will be recommended. *Extra note*—Jeff. Davis and his man at the city of Mexico are concocting another Gadsden treaty.

The Message will complacently exhibit the flourishing condition of the federal treasury, with over twenty-three millions surplus on hand, and will refer approvingly to Secretary Guthrie's report recommending wool as a raw material, to be admitted free of duty, and also the chemicals and dye stuffs used in woolen manufactures. He will propose nothing new in regard to the present duties on iron. With our exports for this last fiscal year amounting to \$275,156,846 against imports in the same period of \$261,382,960, Mr. Pierce will certainly have something to crow over, no matter what the causes which have brought about this hopeful state of our financial and commercial relations.

The Kansas imbroglio will be glided over in the most approved style, (though there may be an extra Message on this business.) The sublime supremacy of "squatter sovereignty" will be reaffirmed, and Mr. Pierce will be found recommending Congress to look well to the point that the Territorial laws of Kansas do not come in conflict with the United States laws, and also deprecating, in an earnest and innocent manner, the difficulties that have been and are still in existence in Kansas—urging strenuously on all good and true men of all parties the duty of maintaining

the public harmony and tranquillity, so dear to all; and of abstaining from the introduction of those exciting questions of a sectional character (how modest and innocent!) which have hitherto produced decidedly painful apprehensions in the public mind, and repeating the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of his predecessors against furnishing any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations.

The Pacific railroad explorations will be explained at some length.

The Message will enlarge upon the distressed condition of the frontier Indian tribes, and will recommend a comprehensive and humane policy in their behalf, which will tend to their immediate relief and their peaceable subjugation to the arts of civilized life. This policy, we understand, will embrace a plan for the permanent location of certain tribes in certain territorial reservations.

The President will sustain the action of the late ineffectual Navy Board, and will refer to Mr. Dobbin's report upon the subject, and also in relation to the strengthening of our navy by the addition of certain small sized war vessels for coasting operations.

There will be some gigantic reforms recommended in the War Department, including an increase in the army on our Western frontiers, particularly in cavalry, for the benefit of the Indians.

Upon the subject of the Post Office system and its complex machinery under Mr. Campbell, the Message will speak with subdued exultation; and among other reforms, Mr. Campbell, it is said, will recommend through the Message and his own report a money order system—that is, the English system of drafts for moneys deposited at one Post Office, upon such Post Office as the depositor may desire.

The President will close with a glorious and pathetic (he can be pathetic) outburst of patriotism touching the blessings of the Union of these United States, their prosperity under it, and the paramount duty devolving upon us all of perpetuating it.

Such, by our private advices from Washington, we are given to understand will be the leading features of the President's annual Message to the two houses of Congress, and we dare say this epitome will prove to be substantially correct. At all events, it is manifest from the very necessities of the occasion that the Message will be one of unusual interest, and will embody a catalogue of evasions, suggestions and recommendations sufficient for six or eight months active legislation, even by an obedient and overruling majority in both branches—which does not happen to be the case. Very likely the Kansas question alone will monopolize the regular debates of the House for the next three or four months. The work of organizing that body is but the overture to the exciting, lively, boisterous, momentous and protracted drama which is to follow. Thus endeth the second lesson.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE—HAS IT BEEN ACCOMPLISHED?—Down in New England they have a proverb, "Never halloo until you get out of the woods." Now, the opponents of Mr. Matseil have done a large amount of hallooing already, and it may be worth while to look at the law and see if they are really out of the woods.

In the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening last, the following preamble and resolution were adopted by a majority of four:—

Whereas, the office of Chief of Police of the city of New York is occupied by a British alien, (and he does not deny it), and has, therefore, never had the necessary qualifications to hold office; therefore,

Resolved, That the office of Chief of Police of the city of New York is hereby declared vacant.

The question just now is, not whether he is an alien, but whether the Board of Aldermen have power to remove him.

Mr. Matseil was appointed in 1845 by Mayor Havemeyer, under the old law, which gave the appointment of the Chief of Police to the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen. At that time we presume the Board could have removed him, because the power to appoint carries with it the power to remove. But in 1849 our delicious amended charter was passed, and it contains the following section:—

Any officer of the city government, except the Mayor and members of the Common Council, may be removed from office by concurrent resolutions of both boards of the Common Council; provided, that no removal shall take place until the party sought to be removed has had an opportunity to be heard in his defence, and unless two-thirds of the whole number of both branches vote therefor; and, provided, also, that no member of the Police Department shall be entered at large upon the Journal of both branches of the Common Council.

Now, Mr. Matseil has never been heard in his own defence, and there will not probably be two-thirds of the Aldermen who will vote to remove him. He seems to be safe under this law.

If we look at the police law under which Mr. Matseil holds his present appointment, we shall find the following:—

The Mayor, Recorder and City Judge shall constitute a Board of Councilors for the trial of officers, policemen and doormen of the Police Department, and all officers, policemen and doormen of the Police Department shall be appointed by the same Board, in the manner herein provided; but no member of the Police Department shall be re-appointed who shall have resigned before the expiration of his term of office.

Every officer, policeman and doorman must be a citizen of the United States, and of the State of New York. The members of the Police Department, appointed after this act shall have gone into effect, shall hold their office during good behavior, and shall only be removed for cause as hereinafter provided.

at the same time expresses willingness to have the whole matter fully tested. We believe that the appointment is a good one; but we join with large numbers of citizens in requesting that the matter may be fairly settled by the courts, in order to avoid the same difficulty hereafter. Either of the gentlemen would, we doubt not, wear the judicial ermine with grace, dignity, ability and impartiality; but it seems to us that Mr. Davies has a right to be heard in the matter.

Bad News from Kansas—Civil War at Last—United States Troops Ordered to Assist the Executive.

We give this morning some very bad news from Kansas Territory. The exciting questions which have made that Territory have at last brought about a civil war, and the abolitionist factions have taken up arms against the constituted authorities, appointed under the act of Congress which erected a Territorial government.

The story, as we receive it through the St. Louis papers, and the despatches of our correspondent at that point, is as follows:—

It seems that a man named Coleman, who lives in a part of the Territory chiefly inhabited by members of the free State party, was ordered off his claim by three abolitionists. He resisted; the assailants were armed; Coleman shot one of them, and then gave himself up for trial. His house was then burned, and his wife and children driven out of the Territory. The Sheriff of the county was resisted in his endeavors to arrest the guilty parties—the free State people rose in open rebellion and defied the law. They were armed with rifles and had five pieces of cannon. The Sheriff's posse was in danger, and the Governor of the Territory was called upon. He issued a proclamation calling on the people to assist the Sheriff in the execution of his duty. The posse was unable to take the assailants of Coleman, and the Governor called on the President of the United States for aid. The Washington papers of yesterday say that the President has ordered the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth to the assistance of Governor Shannon. Many persons had been frightened out of the Territory. Companies of outlaws were being drilled daily on the prairies.

The next intelligence from Kansas will probably be that of a desperate conflict, and much bloodshed, for when those frontiersmen shoot they shoot to kill. Our previous insurrections, such as they were, were generally bloodless battles. Of such a character was Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts, in 1786; the Pennsylvania whiskey insurrection, in 1794; and the nullification excitement in South Carolina, in 1832. In all these cases, except Shay's rebellion, the United States troops were ordered to the support of the authorities; but their bayonets were, happily, unnecessary. Recently, at Boston, where some of these same free State men blustered about a fugitive slave, and threatened to rescue him "with the last drop of their blood," the would-be rioters were frightened off by one company of artillery. We have no doubt that the effect of two or three companies of regular troops would be salutary in this Kansas business, but we are at a loss to see where they are to come from. General Harney has drawn off nearly all the troops from Fort Leavenworth for the Indian war, and there cannot be more than a corporal's guard within a reasonable distance from the scene of the disturbance. It is, therefore, probable that the quarrel will be a family one (and, of course, very fierce) between the New England Aid Society's squatters on one side, and the "border ruffians" on the other. It would be well to inquire now which are the ruffians—the men who, armed with rifles and revolvers sent from Boston and Worcester, are resisting the law, or the friends of Governor Shannon, who are supporting the legal authorities of the Territory as appointed by the President under the act of Congress.

The abolitionists have some fighting men among their number—men who are galled by the Seward papers at the North—led by the nose by Garrison, Greeley, Raymond, and others of the same set, who are alone responsible for the blood which will yet flow in this Territory. These Northern journalists, lecturers and orators are too careful of their precious lives to engage in what they call the contest for freedom on the prairies of Kansas; but they are never so happy as when stirring up their dupes to murder, rebellion and treason. Arms and ammunition have been sent to the men of Kansas, who are excited to fury by the high sounding pronouncements of the abolition press. The men who fire the shots—who burn the houses—who point the artillery—who defy the constitution and the laws—are only instruments in the hands of Northern politicians, who skulk behind false names and attempt to make capital for the arch-agitator, Seward, by inciting their gulls to treason, rapine and murder.

Well, the war has begun. We have said that Congress must settle the question; but the people, it seems, have taken it into their own hands. The men of Kansas have divided themselves into two parties, and their manifestoes have been placed before the public. The original settlers—chiefly Southern men—charge that the abolitionists in New England have formed aid societies for the purpose of sending men and arms to control the affairs of Kansas. The aid societies answer equivocally by saying that they did not send men, they only assisted them to go. This is a distinction without a difference. The Southern men have ranged themselves on the side of law and order, while the free State men, as they call themselves, are guilty of treason, as they are now in arms against the constituted authorities of the United States.

There are already two governments in Kansas. The free State men refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Governor or the United States Judges, Marshals and Sheriffs, or to recognize the laws passed by the late Legislature. Two delegates have been sent to Congress, representing, not the people, but political factions. It appears, however, that the Southern party are in the right at present, and that they have rallied to support the law.

This is what we make out of the accounts from Kansas which we received yesterday. A civil war has commenced. Blood has already been shed and the laws defied. It seems to us that the struggle will be protracted and bloody. With a weak President, without troops, with a Congress rent into so many factions that the initiative step to organization cannot be taken, with a civil war on the frontier, with a disturbed state of foreign relations—with enemies without and traitors

within—we should think that Mr. Seward and his organs would be satisfied with the mischief they have already done. But, no: this Kansas war gives them abolition capital—it will be the great question of the coming Presidential canvass, swallowing up all minor matters, and they will work it as long as possible. Let us see if they will not realize the fate of the "engineer hoist with his own petard."

City Taxes.

The tax bill, as usual, goes on increasing. This year Comptroller Flagg is content to mulct us in an additional sum of \$632,032 54. During the former years of his administration he was not content with so little: two millions a year increase was about what he figured it. Now, he has mercy upon us and only exacts a trifle over half a million more than last year.

Let us be thankful for the boom. At the same time, if we are to be told day after day that Mr. Flagg is such a paragon in finance and foe to extravagance; if praises of his remarkable economy are to be dinned into our ears month after month and year after year, one may well ask when are we to see some practical fruits of the virtue? During the three first years of Flagg's administration, the city taxes increased from nine to fifteen millions of dollars. When the public grumbled, it was assured that the increase was unavoidable, that it was due to the extravagance of former administrations, and that in course of time the leaks would be stopped. We are in the fourth year now, and the leaks go on increasing. When is the caulking to begin? Where is this ever growing drain to end? How much will Flagg want next year? Will ten millions satisfy him in 1860?

It has already been shown more than once in this journal that the main secret of the increased expenditure is the capricious and partisan spirit of Mr. Flagg. Last year many very heavy items of expense were occasioned by unreasonable refusals to award certain jobs to the contractors: whereby the city was obliged to perform the work in question by day labor, of course at a much greater cost than the contractor would have charged. As an instance of the amounts which have been thus thrown away, in the single department of Streets and Lamps the arrearages amount to within a trifle of \$200,000. For cleaning streets alone, a sum of \$107,000 has been paid over and above the appropriation for the year; in that of Repairs and Supplies, \$62,362. There were two ways of remedying the evil. One was by altering the charter so as to deprive the Comptroller of the power of defeating the object of the law and increasing the municipal tax bill to gratify his whims or his political prejudices. The other was by electing some better man than Flagg to the office of Comptroller. Neither plan has been adopted; and there is very little reason to hope that this time next year the financial accounts of the city will be more satisfactory than those which are now before us.

From these we learn that for almost every city department an increased appropriation will have to be made. In the item of salaries thirty thousand dollars extra; in that of street cleaning, ninety thousand; in that of lamps and gas, fifty-three thousand; in that of water pipes and laying, forty-two thousand are called for by the report. We look vainly through its long paragraphs for a word of practical economy. Retrenchment is nowhere. None of the old leaks are stopped, and new ones seem to be sprung every year.

But we are wrong. There is an attempt—a distinct attempt—to save money in the Comptroller's report. We give the passage entire:—"The estimate for painting lamp posts is reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,000, the same as last year. There have been abuses in regard to painting lamp posts, and the sum appropriated should not be increased until faithfulness can be secured in the performance of the work." Is not this Flagg all through? Does not every one recognize him in the attempt to save \$2,000 by leaving lamp posts to rust for want of paint, while he throws away a hundred thousand dollars by mismanaging the street cleaning contracts?

GAY TIMES AHEAD.—The last California steamer brought us two millions in gold—the farmers have plenty of money from the full crops—business is lively—amusements well patronized—hotels full—weather delicious, and the ladies on Broadway much more gay in their attire than Solomon when he gave audience to the Queen of Sheba. The holidays will soon be upon us, and silversmiths, jewellers, venders of *bijouterie* and *knickknackerie* are run down with orders. Our grandmothers were satisfied with inexpensive tokens of friendship and affection, but the modern belle turns up her aristocratic little nose at anything which does not cost five hundred at least. Somebody's pockets have to suffer now-a-days.

THE IRON FIRMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Providence Journal recently called Mr. Pierce "our weak minded President." Now, we desire the Journal to take it back. The President is hard as the granite and firm as the hills of his native New Hampshire. Although pressed with applications from newspaper agents all over the country, he positively refuses to allow his invaluable message to go into type, and he remained "firm" up to the last accounts. Such firmness on the part of the Executive has not been known since the days of Jackson. One chance more for Cincinnati.

NITE'S GARDEN.—To-night the Revels announce a greatly varied and attractive bill. It is unnecessary, at this time, to speak of this famous family, but they have, this season, added to their company an article of such undoubted talent as a *demi-monde* that is justly entitled to more than ordinary attention. Miss Robert has evidently found her style upon those of Carlotta and Cerito, and, using all the rapidity, neatness and precision of the one with the voluptuous grace and picturesque poise of the other. The lightness and ease with which Miss Robert rises, as it were, into the air, the precision of every movement, and the startling *dehors de force* she accomplishes without any evidence of effort or exertion, must be seen to be believed. Had she been announced here with a flourish of trumpets and a column of puff, we should have passed her over to the mercy of the opposite house critic; but as she is content to rest her claims upon her undoubted talent, we cheerfully commend her to public favor.

Official Vote of New York County.

The aggregate vote of the city and county of New York for Secretary of State was 56,000, divided as follows: Ward, 16,145; Hatch, 12,863; Hadley, 30,357; King, 6,618; Fred Douglas, 49.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.
Capital stock	\$32,710,000	\$31,960,000
Loans and discounts	50,408,500	48,794,000
Prepaid interest	2,313,000	2,900,000
Amount due to other banks	8,128,000	8,700,500
Amount due to other banks	4,294,700	4,301,000
Expenses	13,061,800	13,280,000
Circulation	8,220,000	8,324,000